3 Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MMI Aden MM1

The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. The European standard averages Rs. 5 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses. 571

X.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECREATION

Education

Organisation and Administration

The control of education in the Colony is entrusted to a Director of Education belonging to the Colonial Education Service, assisted by a clerical staff. 645 647

A standing Advisory Educational Committee, which includes some of the leading citizens, meets normally three times a year under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary, to advise Government on general educational matters.

Schools are classified in respect of management and degree of Government control, as Government, Aided, Recognised and Unrecognised. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as "Indigenous," Primary, Secondary and "Special." During the period under review there were no Recognised schools other than those which were aided and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow. 831 658

Indigenous Schools, Quran Schools and Talmud Torah

"Indigenous" schools are private schools of a primitive nature which concentrate mainly on religious teaching but include in their curriculum some measure of general primary education. The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran Schools and Talmud Torah are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education. A number of children still pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

The figures for this category of schools in 1938, so far as they are obtainable, were as follows:—

	Number of Schools.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Aided	5	30	37	68	57
Unrecognised ...	38	2,216	184	2,400	1,841

2:GL Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognised institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in
771 connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

Finance

871 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938
658 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938–39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/– in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

General

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The
735 Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

The number of secondary schools in 1937 was as follows:— 873

	Government.	Aided.	Unrecognised.	Number on Rolls. Boys.	Girls.
Boys —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	1	1	1	419	—
Lower Secondary ...	—	1	1	94	—
Girls —					
Lower and Higher Secondary ...	—	1	—	3	67

Of the above schools, three aided and one unrecognised are maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, one aided is maintained by the Church of Scotland Mission, and the rest are under private local management.

The numbers of pupils in the lower and higher secondary sections in Government and aided schools were:—

Boys —	
Higher Secondary	48
Lower Secondary	230
Girls —	
Higher Secondary	24
Lower Secondary	43

In 1937 there was only one entry for the Junior Cambridge Examination, a pupil of the Franciscan Convent School, Tawahi, who passed.

Special Schools.

The only vocational or technical training regularly provided 874
is in commercial subjects. Attached to the Government Secondary School are evening classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by present pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. There is also an unrecognised institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly book-keeping, typing and shorthand. Candidates from both these institutions are presented for the various examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. Numbers of students in 1937 were:—

Government Evening Commercial Class ...	19
Aden Commercial Institute	100

Finance.

Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 658
1937 amounted to Rs.63,000 exclusive of cost of repairs to 871
buildings. Of this sum Rs.20,737 were paid out in grants-in-aid —Rs.767 to indigenous schools, Rs.7,061 to primary schools, and Rs.12,909 to secondary schools.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates on a scale rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs.2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary

4-Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MMI Aden MMI

658 871 School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

Recreation.

529 Facilities exist for every form of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala, and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi and one in the military area, which is exclusively for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there 575 529 is a European social club and another small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organised two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

525 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,361 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

S/Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1948 MMI Aden M/M1

651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made [657] responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

● 657 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea
871 on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

&Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 M.S.I. Aden

culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of expansion. One of the main features of educational development during the year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualifications in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community.

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

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Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Button Factory	Italian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
1,677	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates

G. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1947) 1949

for entry into the Secondary School who were excluded for a year as they were under age. Every effort has been made to admit as many pupils as possible to the schools in spite of the limited accommodation. Most of the schools cater only for primary education, and the large majority of their pupils are boys. Education for girls has not so far progressed beyond the primary stage, except in the two Convent Schools which employ English as the medium of instruction throughout and are attended by very few Arab girls and those only in the lower classes.

The schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population. Higher secondary education is conducted through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the Lower Secondary School, but will probably be introduced in the primary schools in the near future. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and, to a limited extent, Urdu, the higher secondary education through the medium of English. English is thus the medium through which the children of all sections of the community unite for higher education.

The highest standard so far reached is School Certificate. There is no local establishment which provides post-secondary training, but a number of students attended courses at Bakht er Rodah in the Sudan and in Egypt.

Expenditure on education in 1947 was estimated at Rs. 4,58,000 as compared with Rs. 2,56,000 in 1946. It continues to increase and now represents over 5 per cent. of the total public expenditure of the Colony. This increase is reflected in the figures for attendance which show that the number of pupils in Government and grant-aided schools has risen from 2,877 to 3,780 in the same period.

Efforts were made to improve the standard of teaching in both Government and grant-aided schools. No teacher-training facilities were provided locally during 1947, but students were sent to the Sudan and Egypt for this purpose. It was possible, however, to start a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School.

The Education Department has not been able to undertake any form of adult education. Provision for this type of education exists in the British Institute, where there are three classes in English and one for Cambridge Senior preparation. There are 40 students of various races attending these classes.

Evening classes for adult Arab women, numbering between 35 and 40, meet once a week at the Government Girls' School, and a second class for girls of over school-age numbering about 20 meet twice a week. Both these classes are run by the Principal of the Girls' School and are very popular.

HEALTH

During 1947 the long-planned improvements in staffing and equipment, delayed by difficulties arising from post-war conditions, began to

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general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale.

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on handwork of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasurable contacts.

Adult Education. The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal.

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

Technical Education. The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951.

Parents Committee. Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public.

Five-Year Plan. This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 50 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage.

HEALTH

During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital.

For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MSfl Aden M no1

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

205 206 There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. Money-order business is transacted at the three post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at the post office at Kamaran. Communication with all parts of the world by air mail is maintained through the airline services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. Air mail is also carried to Ethiopia by Ethiopian Airlines. Automatic telephone service is available at Aden and Sheikh Othman.

Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world is maintained by Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. from cable stations in Aden and Perim. Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. also maintain a wireless telegraph station in Aden for communication internally with Mukalla and Kamaran, and externally with British and French Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with	3,439,582
Number of telephones	1,059
Number of broadcasting stations	1
Number of wireless receiving licences	511
Number of radio diffusion subscribers	768

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

172 No archaeological excavation was carried out in either the Colony or the Protectorate during the year. A number of inscriptions, both in private hands in the Colony and in sites in the Beihan area of the Western Aden Protectorate, were copied, and some of them will be published in 1949.

BRITISH COUNCIL

• 658 The Memorandum defining the aims and work of the British Council in the Colonies was received in September. The British Council is enjoined "to seek to stimulate and foster an interest in British culture by creating opportunities for those who are capable of pursuing such an interest to meet for courses of study, formal or informal discussions, lectures, dramatic performances, play readings, music, film shows and exhibitions of works of art, etc.," and further "to seek to encourage in this atmosphere the fullest possible intermingling of races".

The British Council had to withdraw from the teaching of English and Arabic in both the British Institutes (for men and for women). The School Certificate class also had to be given up. As from the beginning of April, the twelve scholars who had been sent to the Sudan to be trained as teachers, and the cost of whose travel to and from and maintenance in the Sudan had previously been defrayed by the British Council, were taken over by the Aden Government Department of Education.

1948 was not, however, entirely a year of retrenchment. Extra-mural

G.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office. C-3 (1948) 1950 M341 Aden M M1

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activities were started in various parts of the Colony. As it is not easy for residents of Tawahi or Sheikh Othman to attend British Institute functions in Crater, lectures were given, films shown, and discussions held about life in Britain on the premises of local societies and clubs of non-political character in different districts of Aden. In December the British Council sent its first short-term bursar to the United Kingdom for a course of study. The object of the short-term bursary scheme is to enable the ordinary citizen of Aden to meet his counterpart in Britain. Bursaries may be awarded to craftsmen, technicians, clerks, social and professional workers, etc.

The British Institute Library remained a most popular amenity with all communities. A play reading circle and an Arabic conversation group were started. The tennis club was much used and the hockey team played several matches; there was on several occasions a request for more sporting activities. At the British Institute for Women, courses of lectures were given on medicine in the home, cookery and dress-making, and the usual film shows and social activities took place. At the end of the year membership of the Institute for Men stood at 325 and of the Institute for Women at 170.

?: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

financial year. Nevertheless, in spite of these adverse circumstances the year ended with a surplus balance of Rs. 181 lakhs compared with an estimated Rs. 173 lakhs. 652

For the 1950-51 financial year it was proposed to finance the development programme to the extent of Rs. 46 lakhs from surplus balances. Revised estimates for this year indicate that while revenue will be more productive than was anticipated it will not be possible to complete the full year's development programme and the balances on 31st March, 1951 are now estimated to be roughly Rs. 156 lakhs instead of Rs. 128 lakhs as was originally estimated.

In 1950 the revised Colony development plan made satisfactory progress, especially in regard to educational expansion and the provision of additional water supplies. Nearly Rs. 21 lakhs were spent on development during 1949-50 and it is expected that a further Rs. 37 lakhs will have been spent by 31st March, 1951. It is particularly gratifying to record the progress made with the educational five year Plan. The Technical College will be ready for occupation in 1951. Work on the Aden College is progressing satisfactorily and in accordance with the time-table. The Khusaf Valley Boys' School has been completed and the Maalla School has been enlarged. The second girls' school at Crater is already in use. As a result of the work undertaken there are now 4,000 places available in Government schools compared with 2,000 in 1947. Other works have made progress also. The road scheme continues and Rs. 3 lakhs are being provided in 1951 for further work. Another 84 working-class dwellings will have been built at Sheikh Othman by the end of 1951. The second stage in the building of the civil airport has begun and it is estimated that the terminal building should be ready for occupation early in 1952. Work on the water supplies continues satisfactorily, and some electricity plant materials have been received. 653 658

On the other side of the picture it must be recorded that rising costs and continued delay over the supply of key equipment has meant a further postponement of the date when the electricity and telephone development schemes can be brought into operation. Although the development programme costs were revised as recently as mid-1949, it is already apparent that these estimates no longer hold good and that the remaining part of the programme must be reviewed afresh in the near future. 653

A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes follows this chapter as an Appendix. 1

1 [See p. 6, cat. 116, or cat. 65--Analyst]

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden (MM1

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

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Types of Schools

Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English has now been extended downwards to the last two years of primary education so that boys may be better prepared for secondary education which is conducted in that language. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and Urdu. There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion remains intense but not always enlightened. The scepticism concerning the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan was overcome by the completion of two new schools for boys, two for girls, additions to three other schools and considerable improvements in equipment and furniture.

Government Grants

Following the deliberations of a committee appointed by Government, a new Grant-in-Aid Code came into force in May, 1950. This increased the responsibilities of the managers of aided schools in return for enhanced grants which are now on the following scale: 50 per cent towards capital costs, 80 per cent and 50 per cent of salaries for qualified and unqualified teachers respectively. As a result staff are being improved, better equipment provided, and unsuitable buildings replaced. Several private schools requested a grant in aid.

The Code also demanded a much higher quality of premises, the teaching of handwork and Arabic was insisted upon, and a suitable approximation to the Government school syllabuses was required. Other articles in the Code concern the maximum number of pupils per class, the hours of work, age ranges, medical attention and punishments.

Scholarships

Ten men were sent to the United Kingdom on scholarship in 1949 and six men and one woman (a Christian Arab) in 1950. Ten of these went on teaching courses, two on secretarial courses, one to the Police College, and four on nursing courses. In addition six Arab girls were sent to the Omdurman Training College in the Sudan. Ten men returned to Aden from studying at Gordon College and Bakht-er-Ruda in the Sudan.

871

Education of Girls

There was a great expansion in primary education during these two years, with the opening of two new schools in Crater and the con-

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 1951 Aden

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

R.Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1964 M541 Aden

Numbers of Schools and Pupils

The number of schools in 1952 were:

Type of School	Pre-primary	Boys' Elementary	Secondary	Pre-primary	Girls' Elementary	Secondary
Government	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided	8	5	2	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	7	3	1	4	—	—

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 2,397 boys and 902 girls (with 129 teachers) attending Government schools; 1,844 boys and 699 girls (with 104 teachers) attending aided schools; and 891 boys and 178 girls (with 39 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

Expenditure on Education

During the financial year 1951–52 £78,172 was spent by the Education Department of which £68,813 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £7,346 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £8,952.

Students abroad

In March, 1952, there were eight men and one woman studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government; in addition there were five private male scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses:

	Men	Women	Sponsored Men
Nursing	3	1	—
Medicine	3	—	—
Teaching	2	—	—
Engineering	—	—	2
Law	—	—	2
Architecture	—	—	1

In addition, there were four girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum, two of whom returned during the year to teach.

Teacher Training

In 1952 no more than 12 men were under training of whom only eight were new to the profession; the other four were withdrawn for training from Government or aided schools. The training curriculum was revised and the required standard of education at entry was raised. Girls go into training at a much earlier age direct from the Government Intermediate School after seven years of schooling and are easier to recruit though there is serious wastage through early marriage. One girl was under training during 1952.

To strengthen the local staff two Indian men teachers were employed at the Government Secondary School and three women teachers from Egypt at the Government girls' schools. Some aided and independent schools (notably the Gujrati school) import teachers, mainly from India.

S.Co. Brit. Colonial Office C-8 (1951-52)1394 MMI Aden

Further Education

Women. Classes were conducted in purdah conditions for Arab teachers and other Arab female adults in school premises. Women of various races also met weekly at a club run by the Women's Voluntary Services.

Men. The annual vacation course for Government men teachers was held; of the 250 men present for the fortnight's course, 60 came from the Western Protectorate and some 30 from non-Government schools. The emphasis of the course was on craftwork.

Evening classes were again announced by the Education Department but so poor was the response that none came into being. A course for non-Arabs in Arabic was run successfully.

Libraries

The former British Council library of some 10,000 volumes was taken over by the Education Department and membership rose to 189 of whom 38 were Arabs, 52 Indians, 88 Europeans, nine Somalis and two Jews. Attached to the Library is a reading-room visited by some 350 people monthly. A number of Arab and Indian social clubs have small libraries. The library at the Teachers' Club was increased to about 1,500 volumes.

Activities among Teachers

Apart from the usual vacation course, monthly meetings of teachers were held, the theme being the use of the film in education. The monthly magazine, edited by a panel of teachers, reached its 42nd number; it is most useful as a vehicle for advice and information. The committee of the Teachers' Club was active in promoting entertainments, talks, film shows, games, competitions and tea-parties for distinguished visitors to the Colony. The textbook committee, consisting of selected teachers from the Government primary and intermediate schools under the chairmanship of the Education Officer, met once a month to discuss the preparation of new textbooks suitable for Aden.

Teachers, particularly in the Government primary schools, concentrated much more on the better teaching of handwork; much notable work was done in modelling and map-making. In the girls' schools the standard of cookery, needlework, dressmaking and flower-making are high.

Parents' Committee

The attendance at the annual meetings of parents to elect the new committees rose and considerable interest was shown in the reports presented. The committee continued to give most valuable assistance to the officers of the Department and constituted a useful means of communication with parents in general.

The Five-Year Plan

With the occupation of Aden College in April, 1952, (although the buildings were not complete and the grounds not ready) and of the

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651 Technical College in November, 1951, the only remaining capital project was the Intermediate School for Girls.

Health

Although a special medical officer for schools was not appointed the amount of medical and dental attention was increased. The system of school dressers and of attendance at hospital was improved. There was no epidemic during the year. The supply of school milk was extended to the full three terms instead of, as previously, two terms.

HEALTH

General

164 Although the port is astride the main sea route between the Indian
704 Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea it has remained conspicuously free from any of the Convention diseases. Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus did not occur in the Colony during 1951–52—indeed they have not occurred as endemic diseases for a number of years. Many ships and dhows of many nationalities reach the port in transit to other parts of the world, but vigilance by the Port Health Authorities and the Public Health Department combined with growing appreciation of the value of the International Sanitary Control measures have ensured the continued absence of epidemic diseases. During the latter part of 1952 influenza was imported from Europe and elsewhere, and caused the sickness rate to rise. Fortunately this disease did not increase the mortality rate.

From an epidemiological point of view the hinterland of Aden presents greater problems than do the sea and airborne traffic except, probably, the importation of influenza which is more likely to arrive by sea and air than from the interior.

An outbreak of plague in the Yemen in 1951 was countered in Aden by dusting immigrants from the Yemen with 10 per cent D.D.T. at the Police posts on the outskirts of the Colony, and anti-rat measures were intensified.

364 The state of environmental hygiene and sanitation continued to be fairly satisfactory, there being a marked absence of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitation in certain areas still requires attention and this is being examined with a view to providing better housing conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare

165 The infant mortality rate has shown a steady decline over the last 10 years. In 1951 the crude rate was 156.96 per 1,000 live births, in 1952 it was 139.92 per 1,000. As a comparison it may be mentioned that in 1943 the crude rate was 238.97 per 1,000. Increased attention has been given to the maternity and child welfare aspects of the Medical Department's work and during April, 1952, a new block of wards was in the process of being added to the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and Clinic. In order to expand the influence of maternity and child welfare work in homes four Home Visitors were engaged. These Visitors have proved invaluable; they were recruited

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439 Restrictions imposed by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden were causing some dissatisfaction.

491 The Colony is served by good roads which extend to Shaikh
499 Othman and Lahej. Increasing use is being made of motor
505 vehicles on some 700 miles of tracks in the Western Aden Pro-
506 tectorate, but communications with the Hadramaut coast are
205 almost entirely by sea or air. Since the Colony ceased to be
436 administered by the Government of India in 1937, it has had its own postal administration and issued its own stamps. When India became independent in 1947, the Aden Government began to consider abandoning the rupee as the legal currency, but the change to the East African shilling (divided into 100 cents) was not effected until October 1951, when Aden came under the jurisdiction of the East African currency board.

651 The main sources of revenue are income tax, excess profits
652 and other direct taxes, and excise duties. Revenue for 1951–2 was £1,577,646 and expenditure £1,597,400 plus a contribution of £1 million to the development fund. The development plan, as revised in 1949, envisaged the expenditure in three years of £2,023,000, of which 53 per cent was to be provided by the Colony's own surplus balances and 15 per cent by the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare vote, while it was hoped to raise the remainder (£660,000) as loans in London. Further proposals for development until 1956–7 at an additional cost of nearly £4 million were being considered by the Colonial Office at the end of 1952. In 1953 development plan expenditure approved[1] for the Colony and Protectorates reached a total of £6,270,000, of which £850,000 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and
658 £5,420,000 from local loans and resources.[2] Meanwhile, under
[373 the educational part of the 1949 programme (16 per cent of the
374] total) an Aden College of upper secondary status and a technical college have been built, and a number of primary and secondary schools built or enlarged. In 1952 3,152 boys and 1,562 girls were receiving primary, and 1,552 boys and 256 girls secondary education in government or private schools. Egyptian women teachers were being employed in post-primary schools owing to the shortage of qualified Aden women. Overseas scholarships to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Great

[1] In principle, but subject to further revision.

[2] In December of that year the Aden Government floated a public loan for the first time for the financing of development works, including a new power station, a new telephone exchange, and major water improvements. A total of £1,330,000 was issued in 4½ per cent stock of which £480,000 was taken up for Colonial Government funds, £100,000 reserved for public subscription in Aden, and £750,000 was placed on the London market.

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Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped eventually to develop Aden College to university standard. Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 600-bed hospital, received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system, which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph communication with all parts of the world and operate a radio telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to Great Britain and the three British East African territories. In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways; regular services are available to all the surrounding territories by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave considerable prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Husn al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. As a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

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dotent program is breaking down the prejudices of the Arab community. In 1950, a venereal disease treatment center functioned in the Civil Hospital, and a second center at the mission hospital was established by the government. In that year, small dispensaries were conducted in Aden by the Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission, and two clinics were operated by private physicians.

Two small hospitals, with a combined total of 60 beds, were located at Makalla and Ash Shihr, in Eastern Aden Protectorate, in 1950. A child welfare center was organized in Makalla, while 13 dispensaries were active in scattered towns in the coastal region and the Hadhramaut. Eighteen dispensaries were in operation in different parts of Western Aden Protectorate.

Laboratories. The principal medical laboratory is that of the Civil Hospital at Crater, in Aden township. It is equipped for the performance of clinical, serologic and microscopic examinations. Clinical laboratory facilities are also available at the mission hospital.

Schools. There are no schools for the training of medical personnel, but government scholarships are provided for professional study and for postgraduate work at schools in the eastern Mediterranean countries or in the United Kingdom.

In 1941, a course designed to improve the standards in midwifery was started at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Crater. Practical training in nursing is given to men and to a limited number of girls at the Civil Hospital. The Keith Falconer Mission Hospital undertakes the training of medical assistants for work in the dispensaries in Western Aden Protectorate.

Personnel

Physicians. The number of civilian physicians practicing in the Colony totaled 31 in 1950. Nine medical officers and 13 assistant medical officers were affiliated with the Medical and Health Department of the